

*E. flaccida*, Harvey, Ph. Brit. t. 260. The branched basal fibres short, with short joints.

*E. curta*, Harvey, Ph. Brit. t. 332.

?*E. stellulata*, Harvey, Ph. Brit. t. 261.

III. The filaments simple, diverging from each other and forming a tuft above, crowded together and forming a dense mass beneath. Spores on a short peduncle at the base of the filament. *Myriactis*, Kützing.

*E. attenuata*, Harvey, Ph. Brit. t. 28 A.

*E. velutina*, Harvey, Ph. Brit. t. 28 B.

*E. stellaris*, Areschoug.

LI.—*Notice of several Species of Spiders supposed to be new or little known to Arachnologists.* By JOHN BLACKWALL, F.L.S.

Tribe **OCTONOCULINA.**

Family MYGALIDÆ.

Genus FILISTATA, Walck.

*Filistata depressa.*

*Teratodes depressus*, Koch, Die Arachn. Band ix. p. 103, tab. 324. fig. 755.

An adult male of this remarkable species was captured in the Island of Bermuda.

Family LYCOSIDÆ.

Genus SPHASUS, Walck.

*Sphasus ornatus.*

*Sphasus pulchellus*, Blackw. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3. vol. xviii. p. 452.

Perceiving that the specific name *pulchellus*, originally given by me to this spider, had been previously conferred on another species of the same genus by M. Lucas (Archives Entomologiques, tome ii. p. 387), I here substitute for it that of *ornatus*.

Family SALTICIDÆ.

Genus SALTICUS, Latr.

*Salticus diversus*, n. sp.

Length of the male  $\frac{5}{16}$  of an inch; length of the cephalothorax  $\frac{3}{16}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; breadth of the abdomen  $\frac{1}{10}$ ; length of a posterior leg  $\frac{2}{5}$ ; length of a leg of the second pair  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

The minute intermediate eye of each lateral row is nearly

equidistant from the eyes constituting its extremities. The cephalothorax is large, convex, glossy, and somewhat quadrilateral; it slopes to each extremity, projects a little beyond the falces in front, and has a broad shallow indentation between the posterior pair of eyes; its prevailing colour is black; a broad red-brown band passes from the posterior pair of eyes to its base, and another band of the same hue extends along each side, a little above the lateral margin; these bands are densely covered with white hairs; in the cephalic region there are some pale-grey hairs constituting a continuation of the medial band; a few red hairs occur above the anterior eyes, and some long ones of a pale-yellow hue project from its anterior margin. The falces are subconical and vertical; the maxillæ are straight, and enlarged and rounded at the extremity; and the lip is oval. These parts are of a dark-brown colour; the apex of the lip and the extremity of the maxillæ are tinged with red, the latter being much the palest. The sternum is oval, provided with long hairs, and has a yellowish-brown hue. The legs are robust, especially those of the first and second pairs, and are provided with long hairs and sessile spines; they are of a yellowish-brown colour, the tarsi being the palest, and have dark-brown spots and longitudinal streaks on the sides and upper part, those on the femora being the most conspicuous; the anterior pair are much the darkest-coloured, the genual joint, tibiæ, and metatarsi being of a dark-brown hue, and the tarsi having a tinge of red; the fourth pair is the longest, then the first, which a little surpasses the third, and the second pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two curved, pectinated claws, and below them there is a small scopula. The palpi are short, well supplied with hairs, and of a dull-yellowish hue, the base of the humeral joint having a tinge of brown; the radial joint projects a pointed apophysis from its extremity, on the outer side; the digital joint is oval, convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are well developed, prominent and convex at the base, and have a fine pointed spine curved from the inner side round their extremity to the outer side; their colour is a mixture of dark and pale reddish brown. The abdomen is oviform, somewhat depressed, rather pointed towards the spinners (which are prominent), well clothed with hairs, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax; the upper part has a black hue; a white band, whose posterior half is the broadest, extends along the middle, from which a short white ray projects on each side at about a third of its length from the spinners; the sides are white, with soot-coloured streaks and spots; and the under part

is of a yellowish-grey hue with some reddish hairs intermixed, and has three brown bands in the middle, which unite in a point near the spinners.

An adult and an immature male of this *Salticus* were taken in the Island of Bermuda.

Family THOMISIDÆ.

Genus THOMISUS, Walck.

*Thomisus pallens*, n. sp.

Length of an immature female  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch; length of the cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{10}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{10}$ ; breadth of the abdomen  $\frac{1}{12}$ ; length of an anterior leg  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; length of a leg of the third pair  $\frac{1}{6}$ .

The cephalothorax is slightly compressed before, truncated in front, rounded on the sides, depressed at the base, convex, and glossy; the falces are subconical and vertical; the maxillæ are convex near the base, obliquely truncated at the extremity, on the outer side, and inclined towards the lip, which is triangular; the sternum is heart-shaped; the legs are glossy, sparingly supplied with hairs, and have two parallel rows of spines on the inferior surface of the tibiæ and metatarsi of the first and second pairs, which are much longer than the third and fourth pairs; the first pair slightly surpasses the second, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two curved, pectinated claws; the palpi are short, and have a small, curved, pectinated claw at their extremity. These parts have a pale dull-yellowish hue, the lateral margins of the cephalothorax being the palest. The eyes, which are dark-coloured, are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse curved rows, forming a crescent whose convexity is directed forwards; the four intermediate ones describe a square; and the eyes of each lateral pair are seated obliquely on a conspicuous pale tubercle, the anterior one being the largest of the eight. The abdomen is oviform, somewhat depressed, thinly clothed with short hairs, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; on the anterior half of the upper part there are five depressed spots, which describe a narrow, elongated angle whose vertex is directed forwards; its colour is yellowish-white, the upper part being the palest.

An immature female of this spider was captured in the Island of Bermuda.

*Thomisus Gloveri*, n. sp.

Length of the female  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch; length of the cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{10}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{10}$ ; breadth of the abdomen  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; length of

a leg of the second pair  $\frac{3}{10}$ ; length of a leg of the third pair  $\frac{1}{5}$ .

The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse, curved rows, forming a crescent whose convexity is directed forwards; the four intermediate ones describe a square; and the eyes of each lateral pair are seated obliquely on a whitish tubercle, the anterior one being the largest of the eight. The cephalothorax is compressed before, truncated in front, rounded on the sides, depressed at the base, convex, with a few bristles on the anterior part, and a row directed forwards from the frontal margin, which projects a small oval process between the bases of the falces; the sides are of a dark-brown colour passing into black at their posterior part, which is glossy; and a broad, obscure, reddish-brown band extends from the eyes to the bifid extremity of a short band at the base, which, with the lateral margins, is white. The falces are short, strong, cuneiform, vertical, reddish-brown at the base, with a few bristles towards the inner side, white near the middle and black at the extremity. The maxillæ are convex near the base, pointed at the extremity, and inclined towards the lip, which is triangular. The colour of these parts is dark-brown at the base, and pale reddish-brown at the extremity. The sternum is heart-shaped, and has a few bristles on each side of its anterior part; it is of a dark-brown hue obscurely freckled with yellowish-grey, the lateral margins being the darkest. The legs are provided with hairs and spines, two parallel rows of the latter occurring on the inferior surface of the tibiæ and metatarsi of the first and second pairs, which are much longer and more robust than the third and fourth pairs; the second pair slightly surpasses the first, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two curved, pectinated claws; the predominant colour of the first and second pairs of these limbs is dark-brown, the anterior side and the inferior surface of the femora having a greyish hue, and the extremity of the joints a yellowish-white or reddish-white tint; the third and fourth pairs are of a yellowish-white colour, and are marked with dark-brown spots and annuli; all the tarsi have a reddish-brown hue. The palpi are short, and have a curved, pectinated claw at their extremity; they are of a yellowish-white colour, tinged with red and spotted with brown, the digital joint having a reddish-brown hue. The abdomen is somewhat oviform, moderately convex above, broader at the posterior than at the anterior extremity, corrugated on the sides and sparingly clothed with short dark-coloured hairs; the upper part, which is of a dark dull-red colour, has five circular depressions on its anterior

half, forming an acute angle whose vertex is directed forwards; a whitish streak passes from the depression at the vertex of the angle a little beyond its base; and the whole is encircled by an irregular zone of the same hue, which has several transverse black bars on each side of its posterior half; there are two black streaks on the posterior part, which meet in an angle at the coccyx; the sides and under part are of a brownish-black colour; the former are the darker, and the latter is indistinctly freckled with yellowish-grey; the sexual organs are rather prominent, nearly circular, and of a red-brown hue, the margin being much the darkest; and the colour of the branchial opercula is brown, that of their inner margin being yellowish-white.

This *Thomisus*, which was found on a rail at Hendre House in September 1868, I dedicate to that excellent naturalist Thomas Glover, Esq., of Smedley House, near Manchester, who on various occasions has transmitted to me specimens of rare British spiders.

### Genus OLIOS, Walck.

#### *Olios antillianus*.

*Olios antillianus*, Walck. Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt. tom. i. p. 568.

Several adult males of an *Olios*, which appear to be specifically identical with the spider described under the above name by Walckenaer, were taken in the Island of Bermuda.

### Family DRASSIDÆ.

#### Genus DRASSUS, Walck.

#### *Drassus Bewickii*.

*Drassus Bewickii*, Blackw. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3. vol. xiv. p. 176.

Length of the male (not including the spinners)  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch; length of the cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{5}$ , breadth  $\frac{3}{10}$ ; breadth of the abdomen  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; length of a posterior leg  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; length of a leg of the second pair  $\frac{9}{10}$ .

The abdomen is of an oblong-oviform figure, somewhat convex above, and projects very little over the base of the cephalothorax; it is glossy, sparingly clothed with hairs, and of a pale-brown colour; at the anterior extremity, contiguous to the cephalothorax, there is a transverse, curved, dark-coloured mark, thickly covered with long black hairs, whose convexity is directed upwards; and a longitudinal soot-coloured band, which is bifid at its extremity, extends nearly half the length of the upper part; to this band a series of rather obscure, soot-coloured angular lines succeeds, which diminish in

extent as they approach the spinners; their vertices are directed forwards, and their extremities are enlarged; the sides are marked with oblique streaks of the same hue, the anterior one being the broadest; and there are a few small soot-coloured spots on the under part; the spinners are long, especially those of the superior pair, which are triarticulate, with the spinning-tubes situated on the extremity of the short terminal joint; these organs are cylindrical, very prominent, and of a yellowish-brown hue tinged with red, the inferior pair being the strongest and much the darkest-coloured. The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse rows; the two intermediate ones of the posterior row, which is almost straight, are nearer to each other than they are to the lateral eyes of the same row, which are the smallest; the anterior row is the shorter, and is curved, having its convexity directed upwards; the two intermediate eyes are the largest and darkest-coloured of the eight, and the lateral eyes of the two rows are separated by a wide interval. The cephalothorax is large, convex, depressed towards each extremity, glossy, thinly clothed with hairs, compressed before, and rounded on the sides, which are marked with slight furrows converging towards a narrow indentation in the medial line of the posterior region; it is of a reddish-brown colour, with narrow dark-brown lateral margins. The falces are powerful, conical, nearly vertical, and have a red-brown hue. The maxillæ are convex at the base, rounded at the extremity, near which there is an oblique transverse furrow, and are strongly curved towards the lip, which is long and rounded at the apex; and the sternum is oval. These parts have a yellowish-brown hue, the lip, which is the darkest, having a tinge of red. The legs are moderately robust, provided with hairs and sessile spines, and have a yellowish-brown hue; the fourth pair is the longest, then the first, and the third pair slightly surpasses the second; each tarsus is terminated by two curved, pectinated claws, and has hair-like papillæ on its inferior surface. The palpi resemble the legs in colour; and the radial, which is rather shorter than the cubital joint, projects a small obtuse protuberance from its extremity, on the underside, and a red-brown pointed apophysis in front, towards the outer side; the digital joint is oval, convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are well developed, with a long curved spine on the inner side, whose pointed extremity extends beyond the concavity, and a crescent-shaped process towards the outer side, whose longer limb is recurved at its extremity; their colour is dark reddish-brown mixed with yellowish-brown.

Adult and immature males of this singular *Drassus* were captured in the Island of Teneriffe.

Genus CLOTHO, Walck.

*Clotho Paivani*, n. sp.

Length of the female (not including the spinners)  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch; length of the cephalothorax  $\frac{3}{20}$ , breadth  $\frac{3}{20}$ ; breadth of the abdomen  $\frac{1}{5}$ ; length of an anterior leg  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ ; length of a leg of the third pair  $\frac{5}{12}$ .

The cephalothorax is reniform, convex, glossy, with a large indentation in the medial line, and is of a dark-brown colour, the margins being rather the palest. The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax, high above the frontal margin; three on each side describe a curve whose convexity is directed outwards, the posterior one being the smallest, and two, situated transversely between the curves, are much the largest of the eight. The falces are slender, subconical, and vertical; the maxillæ are very convex near the base, depressed, oval, and somewhat pointed at the extremity, and greatly inclined towards the lip, which is triangular and pointed at the apex; the sternum is flat and reniform. These parts are of a dark-brown hue, the extremity of the falces and the apex of the lip, which are the palest, having a tinge of red. The legs are strong, hairy, nearly equal in length, the third pair being slightly the shortest, and are somewhat paler than the cephalothorax; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and minutely pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base. The palpi, which are robust and hairy, resemble the legs in colour; they mask the falces, and have a curved claw at their extremity. The abdomen is oviform, glossy, sparingly clothed with short hairs, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a dull-brown colour, the under part being the palest, and has an obscure yellowish-white oval zone on the upper part, whose inner margin projects a point on each side into the intermediate brown space, near its middle; the superior spinners are triarticulate, and have the spinning-tubes distributed on the inferior surface of their long terminal joint; they are directed upwards, and are curved towards the anus, which is oval and is encompassed by a dense fringe of long hairs, except at its posterior extremity: the sexual organs are nearly circular, and have a reddish-brown hue.

The male is smaller than the female, and the colour of its cephalothorax, falces, maxillæ, lip, sternum, legs, and palpi is yellowish-brown. The abdomen is of a dark-brown hue

tinged with olive where that of the female is dull brown; and the yellowish-white oval zone on the upper part is much more distinctly marked. The cubital and radial joints of the palpi are short; the digital joint has a short oval form; it is convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are highly developed, complex in structure, with a large and somewhat crescent-shaped piece at their extremity, which has a pale-yellowish hue; between the horns of the crescent, the outer one of which is the longer and more pointed, a large, curved, brown, prominent process projects, which is directed backwards; it extends to the base of the humeral joint, is hollowed at its extremity, on the under side, has a strong, brown, pointed process at its base, on the inner side, and a long, slender, upright one, of a pale hue tinged with red, towards the outer side.

I have included this spider, provisionally, in the family Drassidæ; but it presents such a singular combination of characters that it is difficult to determine precisely the place it should occupy in a systematic arrangement of the Araneidea.

In connecting the name of the Barão do Castello de Paiva with this *Clotho* (numerous specimens of which, both males and females in various stages of growth, were taken in the Island of Teneriffe), I avail myself of the opportunity to express my sense of the obligation I am under to him for the many interesting species of spiders with which he has favoured me.

#### Family EPEÏRIDÆ.

#### Genus EPEÏRA, Walck.

#### *Epeïra gracilipes.*

*Epeïra gracilipes*, Blackw. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3. vol. x. p. 437.

An adult male of this species was captured in the Island of Bermuda.

#### Tribe Senoculina.

#### Family SCYTODIDÆ.

#### Genus SCYTODES, Latr.

#### *Scytodes pallida.*

*Scytodes pallida*, Blackw. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3. vol. xvi. p. 100.

An immature female of *Scytodes pallida* was taken in the Island of Bermuda.

For the spiders from the Island of Bermuda I am indebted to the kindness of Captain Francis Lyon, of the Royal Artillery, and for those from the Island of Teneriffe to the Barão do Castello de Paiva.